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LYTHAM

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION OF LYTHAM

DURING THE YEAR 1908,

BY

J. CECIL FISHER,

M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Oxon), M.R.C.S.; L.R.C.P.,

Medical Officer of Health.



J. WILDMAN, PRINTER, HENRY STREET, LYTHAM

STATISTICAL AND SANITARY MEMORANDA, 1908.

POPULATION of District	...	...	...	1881	...	4121	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	1891	...	4656
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	1901	...	7185
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	1908	...	10094

Occupants per occupied House as per Census	...	4·9				
Occupied Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2060

BIRTH RATE per 1000 per annum	...	...	...	13·4
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DEATH RATE—General	...	...	...	...	13·2
Do.	For Residents only		...	...	12·1
Do.	Zymotic	...	...	...	·3
Do.	Respiratory		...	...	1·6
Do.	Phthisis	...	...	..	·5

INFANTILE MORTALITY per 1000 infants born	...	73·5
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RATEABLE VALUE	...	...	...	1875	...	£15,237
Do.	Do.	...	...	1885	...	£28,301
Do.	Do.	...	...	1895	...	£33,970
Do.	Do.	.	...	1908	...	£69,253

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1908.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE LYTHAM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my
ninth Annual Report on the Health and General
Sanitary Conditions of Lytham.

It is a matter for congratulation that our
Statistics are so satisfactory, and that the high
standard of health in the Urban District has
been favourably commented on by residents as
well as visitors.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. CECIL FISHER.

January, 1909.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In the Autumn of 1908 it was suggested that the population of Lytham was considerably underestimated ; consequently the Inspector of Nuisances and I decided to re-estimate the number of inhabitants according to the subjoined plan and data. We ascertained, as the result of a careful calculation in November, that there were 2,060 inhabited houses in the district, as compared with 1,471 at the time when the last Census was taken in 1901 ; it follows, therefore, that 589 additional dwelling-houses have been built and occupied since then ; it was also found at the time of the Census that there were 4·9 occupants per occupied dwelling-house, and this gives us an estimated population for Lytham of 10,094. I see no reason to assume that the figure 4·9 is not an approximately correct estimate of the population per house in 1908 as it was in 1901, and if it were inaccurate the error would be more likely to be in favour of a larger figure than a smaller. I think we may safely assume that the population to the middle of the year was 10,094, exclusive of visitors, and on this figure have based all my calculations. Our enumeration of the occupied dwelling-houses was not made separately for each Ward, but I trust that the appended Table is a reasonably accurate estimate of how the population is distributed in the various Wards :—

N.E. Ward	...	...	...	2980
N.W. „	...	...	..	1623
S.E. „	...	...	...	1434
S.W. „	...	...	...	4057
Total				10,094

This is an increase of 594 in our population during the last twelve months, but it must be remembered that the population in 1907 was probably considerably underestimated, and the increase should be equally distributed among the last four years. The

largest increase is, as one would expect, in the S.W. Ward, where a large number of new houses of moderate rental have been built, and occupied by people from the inland towns. This abnormal increase by immigration prevents me from forming any accurate conclusion as to the age and sex distribution, and this will be impossible till the next Census in 1911.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in 1908 was the smallest on record if we take (as we must) our increased population into account. This is in complete harmony with what is going on throughout Great Britain. 136 births were registered, 68 boys and 68 girls; and the birth rate is consequently only 13·4 per 1,000 per annum; this rate is the lowest for the last 10 years, and considerably below the average for the same period, as will be seen by reference to Table I.

Below is a Table showing how the 136 births were distributed in the various Wards, where they are arranged alongside the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, so as to demonstrate the relation borne by the infantile mortality to the number of births in each sub-division of the district:—

Ward.	Population	Births.	Rate per 1000 living.	Number of deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Proportion per 1000 births
N. E. Ward.....	2980	62	20·8	7	112
N.W. Ward.....	1623	17	10·4	0	0
S.E. Ward	1434	14	9·0	1	71
S.W. Ward	4057	43	10·6	2	46
Whole district	10,094	136	13·4	10	73

MORTALITY.

The District Registrar's returns show that the total number of deaths was 132, and, in addition, I have to record the deaths of 2 residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the district, making a gross mortality of 134, viz., 55 males and 79 females ; 11 of these deaths occurred among people not included in the estimate of 10,094 Lytham residents, consequently there was a mortality of 123, exclusive of visitors. The gross death rate was 13·2 per 1,000 per annum, and the rate (in which we are more directly interested) among residents 12·1.

Ward.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000.	Deaths of Residents	Rate per 1000.
N.E. Ward	41	13·7	38	12·2
N.W. Ward	29	17·8	27	16·6
S.E. Ward	21	14·6	18	12·5
S.W. Ward	43	10·6	40	9·6
Whole district.....	134	13·2	123	12·1

In Table IV. of the appendix you will find a statement of the number of deaths at the different age periods of life, showing that 50 people reached the age of 65 and over, while 10 infants died during their first year of life. Reference to Table I. demonstrates a remarkable improvement with regard to the infantile mortality, and for the past five years statistics have been most satisfactory.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The seven principal Zymotic diseases, viz. :— Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, and Fever caused 4 deaths out of our gross mortality, thus giving the Zymotic death rate of $\cdot 3$ per 1000 per annum.

The total number of notifiable infectious cases has been 31, as compared with 24 in 1907, 57 in 1906, 16 in 1905, and 36 in 1904. Sixteen of these cases can be accounted for by outbreaks of Typhoid Fever (8 cases) in April, and of Scarlet Fever (8 cases) in December. These two outbreaks, therefore, are responsible for more than one half our cases, and I give you a brief history of them under their respective headings. They were due to causes that could not be anticipated. I consider that the year 1908 has been a highly satisfactory one with regard to infectious disease, notifiable or non-notifiable, and as evidence of this I would draw your attention to the fact that for the past ten years the average population of Lytham has been 7875, and the average number of notifiable cases, annually, 35, consequently we might have expected to have had 62 cases of these diseases occurring if our fever incidence had, of recent years, expanded proportionately with our population ; moreover, our Zymotic death rate is very low. It is difficult to make any definite statement with regard to Measles and Diarrhœa, but judging from the facts that they have not been responsible for any deaths, and that Measles was the cause of school closure in two instances only, it is fair to assume that there cannot have been many cases, and this is borne out by the result of my enquiries among my colleagues.

Table III. at the end shows the number of cases of each disease and the age period of incidence, and below I publish a scheme which will show at a glance the number and variety of

infectious cases which have broken out in Lytham since 1898.

Disease.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	11	9	17	48	24	27	12	47	15	14
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	..	4	2	1	1	1	1	4	..	3
Enteric Fever	11	5	12	10	16	5	2	6	6	12
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas	4	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	..
Total ..	26	19	34	61	46	36	16	58	24	31

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases—14.

Deaths—0.

There have been 14 cases. The average incidence during the last 10 years has been 22 per annum, so here is a great improvement, which becomes the more remarkable when the large increase in population is considered. During the first 11 months of the year we had only 6 cases, but during December we received notification of 8 more, six of which were directly, and two others probably indirectly, in connection with St. Cuthbert's Schools, and were due to a boy with a mild attack attending the school and infecting the others. St. Cuthbert's Schools were closed after only four cases had occurred, and to this I attribute the fact that the spread of the disease was so soon arrested.

I take this opportunity of again emphasising the fact that Scarlet Fever is, occasionally, of such a very mild type as to be unrecognisable by doctors for a week or ten days until the peeling stage is reached, consequently it is impossible for parents, in many cases, to determine the nature of the illness. No vigilance on the part of the Health Officials will avail to arrest this infectious disease until the heads of families will take notice of the early

stages of the trouble in the members of their households, and obtain medical assistance promptly in every case in which a child suffers from sore throat, however slight. The type of the disease continues to be mild.

Of the 14 cases, 11 were at once removed to Moss Side, the remaining 3 being nursed at home as there were adequate means of efficient isolation. In all cases a full enquiry into the circumstances was made and every precaution against the spread of the disease was successfully taken. We were able to satisfy ourselves that the milk supply could be excluded as the cause of infection in every instance. Infected houses have been disinfected with Formic Aldehyde, the walls sprayed with Formalin in solution, and all bedding, linen and clothing removed to and treated at the Disinfector.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Cases—12.

Deaths—0.

During the year under notice 12 cases of Typhoid have been notified. This number is somewhat in excess of the average for recent years, and is to be explained by an unfortunate incident in April, the results of which were to be seen during that month and May. The particulars were as follows:—towards the end of March two cases of Typhoid Fever broke out at a farm outside the Lytham Urban District, and were not at first recognised as such, and eight Lytham residents who were in the habit of taking buttermilk from this farm contracted the disease; the incident was very thoroughly enquired into, and was the subject of a special report to you. I have no doubt but that 8 of our 12 cases contracted the disease from this source. The delivery of milk and other produce from this farm into Lytham was immediately discontinued. As regards the four remaining cases, attached to the houses of two of the patients were insanitary privy-middens and dirty and wet back yards, which are constant dangers to the

health of the community. I am unable to advance any satisfactory reason for the onset of the symptoms in the last two patients, who were children living under healthy and sanitary conditions.

In spite of a slight increase in the number of cases of Typhoid Fever in consequence of a cause which could not be anticipated by the Health officials, I consider that the progress Lytham is making with regard to this disease is most encouraging, and I attribute it very largely to the activity displayed in the conversion of privy-middens into the w.c. and ashpail system. The conversion has gone on more actively during 1908 than in any of the preceding years and the number now to be converted is comparatively small. It is to be hoped that the inhabitants will realize the dangers of milk and other foodstuffs polluted by flies, wind-borne particles, &c., which I have enumerated in recent years, and that the property owners will further the health and prosperity of the town by replacing as many as remain of these privy-middens by w.c's. and ashpails. Nine cases were removed to the Fylde Joint Infectious Hospital. I understand that the type of the disease was mild. There were no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Cases—3. Deaths—1.

These are practically identical diseases, and three cases of the former were notified. The first case occurred in the spring of the year, when a person from Lytham went to a neighbouring town to nurse some of her relatives who were suffering from Diphtheria; she did not contract the disease herself, but on her return home infected her own grandchild, who was removed to the Fylde Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, and died there. As regards the remaining two cases, the milk and water supplies were carefully enquired into and found to be above suspicion, but minor defects

in the drainage and surroundings of the houses were detected, and to these must be ascribed the source of infection in the absence of any more obvious cause.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping Cough is not a notifiable disease, and was responsible for 2 deaths and indirectly it is probable that it was the cause of others. It is the most unsatisfactory of the Zymotic diseases from the standpoint of prevention. It is generally recognised as an infectious disease, and parents should treat it as such by isolating their children when suffering from Whooping Cough out of consideration for the rest of the community.

SMALLPOX

Is again, fortunately, absent from our statistics.

MEASLES.

This is another non-notifiable disease in Lytham, so that, except in the case of death, our information is incomplete. So far as I can gather from my colleagues, there were not many cases; and what there were got well. Should, however, any outbreak occur, I must appeal to the Headmasters of our Elementary Schools to continue to send early intimation to the Council Offices of all absentees from this cause, so that prompt steps may be taken to curtail the spread of infection, to the advantage of the town and school alike. It was necessary for me to close St. Peter's and St. John's Schools in the Spring on account of a few cases of Measles, with the result that what might have been a serious outbreak resulted in the occurrence of a few isolated cases only.

PHTHISIS.

Deaths—5. Death rate—0·5.

Phthisis caused 5 deaths as compared with 9 last year, giving a rate of ·5 per 1,000 per annum.

It is recognised as an infectious disease, and the question of its prevention is one of great national importance. The subject is of too extensive and involved a nature for consideration in this report.

I am pleased to report that the inhabitants of Lytham have availed themselves more freely of the Council's offer to disinfect the rooms occupied by Phthisical patients.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF
SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the Lytham Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Fifth Annual Report on the work achieved in the Sanitary Department during the year 1908.

Building operations have been somewhat quieter during the past year, but a fair number of houses have been erected in Fairhaven and Ansdell, and in the neighbourhood of Park Road. A main sewer has been made in Clifton Drive, and several smaller streets have been sewered during the year, and the cleansing and flushing of sewers has, as usual, been efficiently carried out.

I am pleased again to report that excellent progress has been made as regards the abolition of privies and ashpits. During the year no less than 101 privies and ashpits having been dealt with; 77 being converted into W.C's., and 24 done away with altogether and dust-bins substituted. This is nearly twice the number of conversions in any previous year, and I have every reason to believe that, in the early future, these insanitary abominations will be non-existent in Lytham. The owners of property have met me readily in carrying out this much-needed work.

The work of burning all trade and household refuse has been carried out satisfactorily at the Refuse Destructor, which has, as usual, provided the steam required for pumping the sewage, lighting, and disinfecting purposes.

The following is a Summary of the work achieved by the Sanitary Department during 1908, chiefly in regard to the

abatement of nuisances, visits and inspections, and the remedying of insanitary defects; also the amount of work in purifying houses and disinfecting goods, etc. :—

SUMMARY.

Visits and Inspections, etc. ..	...	...	Total	2937
Inspections to work in progress	...	...	...	304
„ Factories, Workshops, and Bakehouses				194
„ Manure receptacles	...	...	...	331
„ Miscellaneous	...	...	...	170
„ Milkshops, Cowsheds and Dairies	..			82
„ Sanitary Conveniences		...	...	189
Visits to Abattoirs	...	...	...	243
„ Infectious Disease...	...	...	...	72
„ Nuisances	...	...	...	425
Drains tested	...	...	...	126
Drains passed	...	...	...	126
W.C's defective	...	...	...	40
W.C's repaired	...	...	...	40
Drains „	...	...	...	82
Spouts and Gutters repaired	...	...	...	18
Soilpipes and Sloppipes „	...	...	...	14
W.C's in lieu of privies	...	...	...	77
Privies done away with	...	...	...	24
Houses re-drained	...	...	...	11
Dust-bins provided	...	...	...	156
Insanitary W.C's. removed and new ones provided				14
Backyards re-flagged	...	..	...	8
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	125
Articles „	...	...	...	934
Samples of milk taken	...	...	...	4

I have tested the drains, soilpipes and sanitary fitments of 126 houses by the smoke machine. Several defects were found and remedied. The drains, etc., were re-tested and passed. The blocking of drains is due to various causes, but where the cause of the trouble was due to carelessness on the part of the tenant they

were cautioned and advised to flush the drains more frequently. On sanitary grounds it is a pity that the Fylde Water Board will not allow the use of syphonic W.C. cisterns for ordinary use instead of merely confining them to places where the water supply is by meter, such as hotels, public conveniences, etc. If these cisterns were allowed the cost of the conversion of privies into W.C's. would be greatly reduced, and at the same time a great improvement would be effected from a sanitary point of view, as persons coming from inland towns, where the syphon system is almost universally used, pull the handle in the expectation of getting a full flush, whereas the flush is not much more than a pint instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. This leaves a deposit in the basin, which is not only very offensive but often leads to blockages in the drains. The owners of property have complied with all notices served upon them by me or the Council relating to nuisances, and in no case was it found necessary to take legal proceedings against any owner of property.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

There are 39 Workshops and 17 Bakehouses in the District, which have been visited periodically. The Workshops, generally, have been found to comply with the requirements as regards cleanliness, light, air space, etc., and it is pleasing to have to record that the conditions under which the work is carried on in these workrooms is, from a sanitary point of view, very satisfactory, thus tending to make the lives of those engaged therein brighter and healthier. The Bakehouses have been kept under supervision, and I have to report that the businesses have been conducted in a very satisfactory manner, thus the public may rely upon their bread, confectionery, etc., being made under the most hygienic conditions. As required by the above Acts, lists containing the names and addresses of outworkers, have been received from two firms in the District and one from a firm outside the District. The homes have been visited where the work

was carried on, and the latter is performed under satisfactory conditions. His Majesty's Inspector of Factories has notified us of 7 new Workshops and Bakehouses during the year, and has not had to call our attention to a single defect.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

During 1908, 31 notifications of Infectious Diseases have been received by this Department; these include 14 Scarlet Fever, 12 Enteric Fever, 3 Diphtheria, and 2 Puerperal Fever. All cases were immediately visited upon the receipt of a notification from a medical practitioner. Several patients were removed to Moss Side Hospital, and I have again been assured by the patients, upon their return from the Hospital, that they have met with every kindness and comfort from the Matron and Staff whilst in that Institution.

All the cases that were treated at home were visited from time to time, disinfectants left, and printed and verbal instructions given as to the proper isolation of the patients, so as to prevent the spread of any infectious disease. At the termination of a case treated at home, the walls, furniture, etc., were thoroughly sprayed with a strong solution of Formalin, and the walls fumigated with Formalin in gaseous form. If the walls were papered, the paper was stripped, the room being again disinfected and re-papered.

All infected bedding, etc., was removed to the Destructor Works to be disinfected by steam. The Steam Disinfector continues to do its work efficiently, and we have not had a single complaint about any article being damaged by its use. If the patient was removed to the Hospital, all rooms, bedding, etc., were disinfected immediately the patient was removed. 23 cases were removed to the Fylde Joint Hospital:—11 Scarlet Fever, 9 Enteric, and 3 Diphtheria. Several requests have been made to disinfect rooms and clothing after death from Phthisis, which have been complied with. I should here like to draw the attention of

the public to the importance of having the rooms thoroughly disinfected after death from Phthisis, or after the removal of a Phthisical person from one house to another ; and at any time we shall only be too willing to disinfect any room or bedding free of charge, if application is made to the Sanitary Department. It is to be hoped that the public will take advantage of this.

THE ABATTOIRS.

The old insanitary slaughter houses were abandoned and pulled down in February, and since then slaughtering has taken place in the new Abattoirs. The work of slaughtering in the new premises has been carried out under the most satisfactory conditions from the point of view of inspection, cleanliness and convenience. The use of the "Greener" method of slaughtering has effected a great improvement from a humane point of view. No pigs have been killed inside the District except at the Abattoirs since these places were opened, which has led to a great improvement on the Allotments and in private back yards. Most of the meat sold in Lytham has been killed in the Abattoirs, and, as usual, I am pleased to say that it has been of the high quality for which the Lytham butchers are noted. Since the opening of the new premises, from February 26th to December 31st, 1908, 484 Beasts, 251 Calves, 5859 Sheep, and 109 Pigs were slaughtered.

THE MILKSHOPS, COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES

In the District have been regularly and systematically visited and on the whole with fairly satisfactory results. The cowkeepers have kept their premises clean and have attended to the limewashing regularly, but the grooming of cattle is not carried out as it should be, and one cannot lay too much stress upon the necessity for grooming the cattle, wiping the udder and teats before milking, and a scrupulous cleanliness of the milker's hands so that consumers may obtain their milk as free from contamination as

possible. The Dairies and Milkshops and all utensils therein were found to be kept very clean. In the majority of cases the milk never enters the premises of the dairyman at all, it being obtained from the farm by the vendor and delivered direct to the customer. Here again I would specially caution consumers about getting their milk in the most unsuitable vessels. Milk vessels should be kept as clean as possible and covered over with some fine muslin to prevent the access of flies and filth. The milk supply of Lytham comes mostly from the farms in the district, and from the results of the analysis of the 19 samples taken by the County Police, the quality appears to be very good. I have taken samples of milk to be tested bacteriologically for Tubercle Bacillus and I am pleased to say we received a negative result in each case.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The County Police have taken 43 samples, under the Food and Drugs Acts, in Lytham during 1908, viz.: Butter, 10; Lard, 2; Jam, 2; Pepper, 1; Milk, 19; Rum, 4; Whiskey, 4; Margarine, 1. It is gratifying to know that, upon analysis, the whole of the samples were proved to be genuine.

BEACH AND FORESHORE.

The whole length of the Beach and Foreshore, from the Custom House to the West End Sewer Outlet, has been inspected daily during the Summer, and four times per week during Winter. All dead animals and all other offensive matter was immediately removed to the Destructor and destroyed or buried.

I have again to appreciate the assistance received from you and the Medical Officer of Health in carrying out my duties during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HAROLD YATES.

Table I.—Table of Populations and Births and Deaths in the
Lytham Urban District for the last 11 years.

Year.	Population estimat'd to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Deaths under 1 Year.		Deaths at all Ages. Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions.	D'ths of Non-resident's registered in district.	D'ths of Resident's reg- istered beyond district	Deaths at all Ages. Nett.	
		Number.	Rate per 1000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.				Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	6720	116	17.2	23	198	87	12.9	4	..	..	87	12.9
1899	6830	114	16.7	19	166	98	14.3	1	..	..	98	14.3
1900	6930	147	21.2	10	68	116	16.7	1	1	..	115	16.5
1901	7185	145	20.2	21	144	107	14.8	3	1	..	106	14.7
1902	7500	145	19.3	26	179	123	16.4	6	..	..	123	16.4
1903	7750	140	18.1	20	142	104	13.4	3	..	1	105	13.4
1904	8000	156	19.5	11	75	104	13.0	8	..	1	105	13.1
1905	9089	143	15.7	13	90	108	11.8	8	..	1	109	11.9
1906	9250	147	15.8	14	95	105	11.3	5	..	4	109	11.7
1907	9500	131	13.7	8	61.0	107	11.2	4	..	1	108	11.3
Avg. for years 1898- 1907	7875	138	17.5	16	115.9	105	13.3	4	..	1	106	13.4
1908	10094	136	13.4	10	73.5	132	13.0	1	..	2	134	13.2

NOTE.—The deaths included in Col. 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having occurred within the district. The deaths in column 12 are the number in col. 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in col. 10 and the addition of the number in col. 11.

TABLE II.—Table of Populations and Births and Deaths during the last 11 years in the Lytham Urban District—Classified according to localities.

Localities.	North East Ward.				North West Ward.				South East Ward.				South West Ward.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1898 ..	1990	54	24	10	1350	20	20	5	1165	19	21	3	2215	23	18	5
1899 ..	2030	45	32	8	1365	31	25	3	1175	20	18	3	2260	18	22	5
1900 ..	2055	62	24	6	1390	29	24	..	1200	19	21	1	2285	37	35	3
1901 ..	2119	67	35	12	1455	19	23	4	1260	17	20	2	2351	42	28	3
1902 ..	2171	58	36	11	1560	18	28	5	1391	16	21	2	2378	53	38	8
1903 ..	2266	56	28	7	1580	23	21	1	1416	21	14	2	2488	40	41	10
1904 ..	2350	61	30	8	1620	27	18	1	1446	19	23	1	2584	49	34	1
1905 ..	2480	48	24	4	1538	27	21	2	1362	19	21	2	3709	49	43	5
1906 ..	2530	62	31	5	1568	12	18	0	1380	30	20	5	3772	43	40	4
1907 ..	2600	51	31	3	1588	25	29	1	1400	14	17	1	3912	41	31	3
Av'rgs. of Y'rs 1898 to 1907 }	2259	56	29	7	1501	23	22	2	1319	19	19	2	2795	43	33	4
1908 ..	2980	62	41	7	1623	17	29	..	1434	14	21	1	4057	43	43	2

Table III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.							Total Cases Notified.				Cases re- moved to Hospital.				Total cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages.	Ages.—Years						N.E. Ward.	N.W. Ward.	S.E. Ward.	S.W. Ward.	N.E. Ward.	N.W. Ward.	S.E. Ward.	S.W. Ward.		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.										
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	14	..	3	8	2	1	..	3	3	1	7	3	3	1	4	11	..
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	12	..	..	5	1	6	..	10	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	9
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	31	..	3	16	3	9	..	17	3	2	9	14	3	2	4	23	..

Table IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the
Year 1908.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole District. (At subjoined Ages.)						D'ths in Localities (At all ages).				Total Deaths in Public In- stitutions in the District.	
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	NE	NW	SE		SW
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria & Membranous Cr'p	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	3	..
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	7	1	1	4	..	1	..	3	2	..	2	..
Cancer, malignant disease ..	10	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	2	1	5	..
Bronchitis.....	7	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	2	3	2	..
Pneumonia	9	..	2	2	..	4	1	1	4	2	2	..
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other respiratory diseases....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Diseases & accidents of birth	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Heart Diseases	18	..	..	1	..	8	9	7	2	5	4	..
Accidents	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	3	..
Suicides	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Apoplexy	10	..	..	..	..	4	6	1	1	2	6	..
All other causes	46	4	2	1	..	16	23	18	13	4	11	..
All causes	134	10	8	9	..	57	50	41	29	21	43	..

Table V.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1908.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1—2 Months.	2—3 Months.	3—4 Months.	4—5 Months.	5—6 Months.	6—7 Months.	7—8 Months.	8—9 Months.	9—10 Months.	10—11 Months.	11—12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL CAUSES.	{ Certified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria: Croup.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diarrhoea, all forms ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteritis { Muco-enteritis { Gastro- ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Premature Birth	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility Marasmus	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suffocation, overlying...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	..	2	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	10

Table VI.—Sanitary Inspector's Report for each Month during 1908.

MONTH.	Hours of Bright Sunshine.	Rainfall.	Visits to Nuisances.	No. of Visits to the Abattoirs.	No. of Houses Re-drained.	INFECTIOUS DISEASE.				Drainage and Sanitary Fittings of Houses Tested.	Drains Cleaned, Repaired or Ventilated.	W.C's. Repaired.	Insanitary W.C. Removed and new one provided.	Gutters, Spouts and Roofs Repaired.	Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies.	Soilpipes and Slop-pipes Repaired.	No. of Visits to Workrooms and Bakehouses.	No. of Visits to Shelters and Urinals	Visits to Manure Receptacles.	Miscellaneous Visits & Inspections.	PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.				Visits to Work in Progress.	Visits to Piggeries.	Backyards Re-flagged.	ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT ABATTOIRS.					
						No. of Articles Disinfected.	No. of rooms disinfected.	No. of Visits to Cases of Infectious Disease.	Infectious Patients removed to Hospital.												Dustbins provided,	No. of Privies converted into Water Closets.	No. of Ashpits pulled down altogether.	Beasts.				Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.			
Jan.	46½	1·66	27	19	..	49	7	4	1	20	7	7	3	..	..	3	16	19	29	8	16	10	..	17	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Feb.	66½	1·79	26	20	..	137	17	..	..	14	10	4	1	..	..	2	32	14	28	7	10	6	..	20	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mar.	102½	2·31	30	21	..	46	15	8	1	21	6	..	..	..	33	1	..	24	20	16	16	7	..	21	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
April	135½	2·86	13	23	..	122	25	16	5	11	2	1	2	1	16	1	17	16	26	6	2	..	..	12	33	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	241¼	2·58	31	19	1	91	8	4	3	13	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	14	22	16	11	11	..	28	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	210½	1·87	32	18	1	15	3	..	..	5	8	4	2	..	..	..	17	12	27	12	7	2	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	197½	3·54	28	23	3	45	13	9	2	14	5	4	1	2	..	4	17	15	24	21	21	8	8	28	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug.	187½	2·75	38	19	2	23	10	1	..	3	10	5	2	5	..	1	17	17	29	14	10	1	..	29	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept.	103	3·94	40	10	1	8	2	1	..	5	6	6	..	2	..	..	..	16	14	4	14	2	..	22	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct.	110	2·66	47	25	1	10	2	..	..	10	6	4	..	2	..	..	61	17	34	21	7	5	2	41	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov.	54½	2·57	85	20	..	53	5	7	2	2	7	2	2	6	33	2	..	10	24	19	11	5	4	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec.	25	2·34	28	26	2	435	18	22	9	8	4	1	1	..	..	..	17	15	39	22	31	20	10	39	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1580½	30·87"	425	243	11	934	125	72	23	126	82	40	14	18	82	14	194	189	331	170	156	77	24	304	228	8	484	251	5859	109	..	..	..